

SANTA CLAUS SOAP

Like Humpty Dumpty on the wall. All the soaps have a great fall. When SANTA CLAUS SOAP comes their way, for FAIRBANK'S SOAP has come to stay.

MADE ONLY BY N.K. FAIRBANK & CO. CHICAGO.

U. P. TIME TABLE

GOING EAST.

No. 4—Chicago Express	Dep't 6:30 A. M.
No. 2—Limited	12:35 P. M.
No. 8—Atlantic Express	12:50 P. M.
No. 22—Freight	3:45 A. M.

GOING WEST—MOUNTAIN TIME.

No. 7—Pacific Express	Dep't 5:40 A. M.
No. 1—Denver Express	10:15 P. M.
No. 1—Limited	10:45 P. M.
No. 3—Freight	8:30 A. M.

WM. NEVILLE,
Attorney-at-Law,
OFFICE: N. VILLAGE BLOCK, SIXTH STREET
NORTH PLATTE, NEBRASKA.

GRIMES & WILCOX,
Attorneys-at-Law,
NORTH PLATTE, - NEBR.
Office over North Platte National Bank.

C. M. DUNCAN, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon.
Office: Ottenshaw's Block, up stairs, Office hours from 9 to 12 a. m., 2 to 5 and 7 to 9 p. m.
Residence on West Sixth Street.
NORTH PLATTE, - NEBRASKA.

Wm. Eves, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon.
DISEASES OF WOMEN and CHILDREN
A SPECIALTY.
McDONALD BLOCK, NORTH PLATTE, NEB.

DENTISTRY.
A. B. AYRES, D. D. S.,
Has located at North Platte to stay. Office over Foley's Store.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED
Gas Administered.
H. W. ALLWINE, D. D. S.,
Dentist,
Is prepared to do all lines of work relating to his profession. Office over Hammond's book store.
See Specimen Work in Office.

W. C. LEMON,
Land Attorney and Loan Agt.
Money constantly on hand to close farm loans at lowest rates given in Western Nebraska. All kinds of business before United States Land Office attended to.
OFFICE OVER FOLEY'S STORE.
NORTH PLATTE, - NEB.

R. D. THOMSON,
Architect,
Contractor and Builder.
127 Sixth St. Cor. of Vine,
NORTH PLATTE, NEBRASKA.

WHY NOT HAVE YOUR LINEN DONE UP NICELY?
Take it to our agent, Harry Dixon, at C. S. Clintons'.
Anything laundered from a handkerchief to a fine lace curtain. Laundry leaves Tuesday and is returned the following Saturday.

CASINO
Billiard: Hall,
J. C. HUPFER, Prop.
The Casino is supplied with ample billiard and pool tables and is a pleasant orderly resort at all times.

Liquors and Cigars
of the finest stock and brands will be found at the bar.
NEVILLE BLOCK, NORTH PLATTE.

H. W. FOGEL,
General Blacksmith & Wagon Works
Horse Shoeing a Specialty.
Shop on West Front St., North Platte, Neb.

ASCENE IN DUBLIN.

Parnell's Speech Interrupted by Cries of "Lynch Him!"

COLLAPSE OF NEW TIPPERARY.
Smith-Barry's Tenants Hastening to Cover—Davitt Ejected—The German Government Discouraging Emigration—Manipurs Routed at Fort Thabat.

DUBLIN, April 6.—The Irish Amnesty association held a meeting in Phoenix park to protest against the continued imprisonment of Irish and Irish-American political prisoners. About two thousand persons attended, and Mr. Parnell was one of the speakers. Mr. Parnell accused the Liberals of always making political prisoners, while the Tories released them. It might occur again, he said, that John Daly and other convicted of political crimes during the tenure of the Liberals would be liberated by the Conservatives. Mr. Gladstone did not hesitate in 1886 to proclaim the opinions of dynamites in America as to whether they would accept the home rule bill, and he even received these persons at Hawarden. Why, therefore, had he not released these prisoners who were certainly not worse than those with whom he had bargained? A voice said, "Why did you not make their release a condition of accepting the Home Rule bill?" Mr. Parnell replied, "I am sure the party has never made conditions; and the prisoners would rather rot in jail than accept anything but unconditional release."

The meeting passed resolutions calling on Irishmen at home and abroad to work to secure the release of the prisoners, and demanded their speedy, unconditional liberation.

The End of New Tipperary.
LONDON, April 6.—It is stated that Smith-Barry has notified his Tipperary agent, Mr. Townsend, to make liberal terms with the tenants returning to their farms. The tenants have been gradually coming back for the past four months, but the large body have held out until now, when they have made a complete surrender, and practically thrown themselves on the generosity of the landlord. This is the end of New Tipperary, which has cost many thousands of pounds to the Irish National League and its supporters in America and Australia. The reason for the surrender of the tenants at this time is their anxiety to take advantage of the Irish land purchase bill, which comes up this week, and will become a law virtually without opposition except on the part of Labouchere and a few other English radicals, who are in the possession of their farms they could not, of course, take advantage of the bill. It is said that both Irish factions in parliament favor the measure.

Davitt Repudiated.
LONDON, April 6.—The refusal of the government to accept Michael Davitt as Irish representative on the labor commission is generally approved by both parties in England. The London trades unionists do not conceal their satisfaction at their leader Tom Mann, who proposes himself to issue a labor paper, is said to be gratified at the repudiation of Davitt, whom Mann and his fellow unionists claim to regard as a foreigner, with no right to interfere in the labor interests of Great Britain. It is stated that the press has been mentioned in connection with dynamites was not a proper person to sit in a royal commission, dealing with the most important interests of the empire.

Discouraging German Emigration.
LONDON, April 6.—The German government has sent instructions to its minister to ascertain what, if any, guarantee of protection the American government gives to German subjects residing in the United States. The press has been mentioned in connection with dynamites was not a proper person to sit in a royal commission, dealing with the most important interests of the empire.

Manipurs Routed at Fort Thabat.
CALCUTTA, April 6.—Fresh details concerning the capture of Fort Thabat, near Manipur, the scene of the recent massacre of British troops by the natives, have been received. The British force which carried the works by assault numbered only eight Indian troops. The garrison of the fort was composed of 900 Manipurs, but the onslaught of the British was so fierce that the Manipurs fled in wild disorder. Reinforcements have been dispatched, but it is feared the Manipurs will return and attack the British detachment in full force before the reinforcements can reach the scene.

German Squadron Ordered to Chill.
BERLIN, April 6.—Germany has ordered the German squadron in Chinese waters to proceed to Chill. This is due to protests from Hamburg merchants to the chancellor that German exports from Chill are being, owing to German vessels being unprotected.

ADVANCE IN MEDICINE.

REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE TO PREVENT DISEASES.

The improvement in Medical Science has been in Three Distinct Directions—Necessity of Cleanliness is the Greatest Factor in Modern Treatment.

"Emancipation from the thralldom of authority in which it was fast bound for centuries," said Dr. Osler, "medicine progressed with extraordinary rapidity, and even within the present generation has undergone a complete revolution. The advance has been in three directions. First, in the prevention of disease; a study of the conditions under which epidemics develop has led to the important work of sanitary science. For fifty years the watchword of the profession in this matter has been 'cleanliness; and clean streets, good drains and pure water have in many towns reduced the mortality from certain diseases 50 per cent."

"In this department certainly medicine has achieved its greatest victories. It is a thought full of encouragement to know that such diseases as typhoid fever and diphtheria may ultimately be stamped out and be as rare among us as leprosy and smallpox. In this work the profession requires and the public authorities and the public. People scarcely understand how much has already been done, nor do they yet appreciate the possibilities of preventive medicine."

Plain Living.
To the ordinary housekeeping youth the ordinary living is usually the every day diet to which he has always been accustomed, with little regard to fitness or wholesomeness. With a royal contempt for divergent tastes, he is apt to give a domestic version of the old saying, "Oxen eat grass, and men eat what they like." But the whirligig of time has so twisted that the ordinary food that the great lexicographer sneered little more than a hundred years ago is now an article of diet in thousands of English homes. The knowledge of plain living is it is to us a modern thing, the result of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth centuries was cultivated on a very different ailment. Yet who is prepared to say that greater intellects have ever been known than the Englishmen of those times? The early work of Lister, we have gradually learned to recognize the importance of the structures known as bacteria, which has revolutionized the practice of surgery and gynecology. To-day surgery is a new art, and countless others whom time fails to mention—Christine Terhune Herrick.

Substance and Form in Literary Judgment.
The poet and the novelist from the nature of things the Englishman and the American stress more on substance, and that the "final" judgment is favorable to form. Substantially speaking, how many historic things of immense contemporary value seem to us, and are not, in fact, anything of very great formal merit has been allowed to perish?

In other words, is there not an element of universality about perfection of form whose significance of thought does not depend at any time on the fashion of the day? Is there not something more nearly attainable in form than it is in substance? And nothing is so preservative as perfection or any approach to it.

An Indian Challenge.
Two tribes of Indians in the upper part of California had a boundary between them, and the boundary was the streams thereof. If you should go to where one of these streams, Potter river, rises you would see still standing a tall pile of stones beside a never failing spring. On one side of this pile was the territory of the Pomo Indians, and on the other the land of the Chumia. These tribes were enemies, and were often at war. When the Chumia wished to challenge the others to battle they took their little sticks and cut notches round their ends and in the middle, tied them at the ends into a faggot and laid it on this cairn. If the Pomo accepted the challenge they tied a string around the middle of the faggot, and the string was in their place. Then agents of both tribes met on neutral ground and arranged the time and place of battle, which took place accordingly.—St. Nicholas.

Origin of an Old Saying.
In the sixteenth century it was generally stated that "spiders bring you great stores of gold," a saying which arose thus: While a passage to Cathay was being sought by the northwest a mariner brought home a stone which he called the Pomo Indian, and caused such a ferment that several vessels were fitted out for the express purpose of collecting the precious metal. Frohisher, in 1577, found on one of the islands where he landed small stones round their ends and in the middle, tied them at the ends into a faggot and laid it on this cairn. If the Pomo accepted the challenge they tied a string around the middle of the faggot, and the string was in their place. Then agents of both tribes met on neutral ground and arranged the time and place of battle, which took place accordingly.—St. Nicholas.

There has been some dispute as to the origin of the dog whether it is an improved breed of the wolf or a distinct variety. That it is not a different species is proved by the fact that the dog and the wolf will mate and produce offspring. Nevertheless it is probable that the dog is a distinct variety of the same original stock with the wolf.

It was not until about fifty years ago that cut ice became a commodity and a means of exchange of the city. She had in her hand a pretty knitted cap which was a baby's bottle cozy. For railway travel or to go out with Miss Baby in her own little carriage they are of great service in keeping the milk warm, and also, when knitted double, to offer protection against breakage. Some padded ones were also seen, but are not so serviceable as the knitted ones, as they do not fit so closely to the bottle.—New York Times.

A Boon for Bachelors.
The advantages of a pocket that has no sewed seams and cannot rip and that is next to smooth in the garment are such as will be appreciated by every masculine reader. Such a pocket is the invention of an ingenious Yankee, who calls his device a safety seamless pocket. The peculiarity of this pocket is that they are woven complete in one piece. No stitching or sewing is necessary to make them ready for use, but they are turned out by the loom in the exact form in which they are required for trousers.—New York Journal.

A Useful Article.
"Why, how odd this had never been thought of before!" said a visitor at a woman's exchange of the city. She had in her hand a pretty knitted cap which was a baby's bottle cozy. For railway travel or to go out with Miss Baby in her own little carriage they are of great service in keeping the milk warm, and also, when knitted double, to offer protection against breakage. Some padded ones were also seen, but are not so serviceable as the knitted ones, as they do not fit so closely to the bottle.—New York Times.

Small articles made of malleable iron are now finished and polished bright by being placed in revolving drums with curriers' shavings, from which they emerge with all of the rough edges smoothed and the surface highly polished.

New York's annual pie bill is \$5,400,000, or more than is paid for public schools, the fire and police departments, or sent to the heathen. New York produces about one-third of the pie crop of the United States.

A PICTURE IN FROST TIME.

A window, with wide panes embayed with frost, looks forth to where the trees are swayed by winds whose breath is chill and wroth.

And on the glass a flay veil
Extends its long, soft, hair from
That nod in greeting to the gale
From midst the warm and cheery room.
Roses and lilies, hothouse plants
And orchids, and the garden dew
E'er wet, and ferns whose fragile links
No woodland path with shade did strew.
And showing multi-colored tints,
Fleets across of chrysalis hums
Flash back the room's warm tints
Where cooily the hearth log hums.
While near at hand sits one who reads
The pages of a book of art,
And in the room's warm tints
Lost in some spirit realm's fair mart.
—William Struthers in Detroit Free Press.

Decorate the Piano.
In Small Rooms It Is Now Made a Thing of Beauty and an Artistic Joy.
The magic skill of modern decorators has vanquished the formidable aggressiveness of the parlor piano. Formerly pianos were most obstinately, hopelessly angular objects in a pretty parlor, positively refusing to lend themselves to any scheme of decoration. But even a piano has possibilities, and since the possibilities have been discovered, and realized the piano is the keynote of the whole decorative scheme. Of course in all city parlors an upright piano is used, and instead of being set back against the wall like a child in disgrace, it now turned out into the room almost at right angles, which is decidedly more agreeable to the performer. The back of the instrument is then draped with some beautiful material, hanging like a curtain to the floor. Sometimes a plain piece of Roman sheeting is used, a silken damask or Pompadour velvet, with the main color in harmony with the room. Some shades of color are small pictures or bits of embroidery in one upper corner, around which the drapery is hung gracefully, or clever needlewomen embroider the whole drapery in quaint, odd designs. A set of silk harmonizing with the hanging at the back falls over the top of the piano, and there are candleabra or some light pieces of bric-a-brac that will not rattle when the instrument is in use. Such are the possibilities of a piano as an object of decorative art, but wonderful indeed are its possibilities in another direction.

The Sense of Smell.
The eye is used only for seeing, and the ear for hearing, but the nose is one of the organs that serve a double purpose. It is not only the seat of the sense of smell, but it was intended to be the principal organ through which man should breathe. Its circuitous passages, warm and moist, protect the lungs by taking the chill from the inspired air and arresting irritating dust.

France's Executive.
The president of France is chosen by a majority vote of both branches of parliament sitting together as a joint assembly, and his term is seven years. Usually, however, he is compelled to step down from office by pressure from his term ends. The constitution gives him the authority to select a ministry, which must comprise members of parliament; to conclude treaties with foreign nations, to appoint and dismiss the chief magistrates, to pardon offenders, and in concurrence with the senate to dissolve the chamber of deputies and bring about a new election. These are the chief powers of the president. The present executive—Carnot—was elected on Dec. 3, 1877.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Not a Bad Idea.
"Remember, boys," said the teacher, who had been sitting at the business, knew not what else to say to make an impression, "that in the bright lexicon of youth there's no such word as fail." After a few moments a boy from Boston raised his hand and said, "What is it, Socrates?" asked the teacher.

Got a \$75 Pearl with His Dinner.
Edward Malley was eating a dinner at Henkle's recently, and among the half dozen served was oysters on the half shell. He picked up one of the oysters with his fork from the shell, and his eye was attracted by a white substance which had been concealed under the oyster. It was a pearl of extraordinary size and exceptional fine quality, although it was entirely in the rough state. It was examined by several gentlemen who were present, and it was universally conceded to be a remarkable gem. Mr. Malley placed its value at \$75, and this estimate was accepted as being none too high. He proposes to have it finished up and mounted. The oyster in which the gem was found came from one of the local Sound.—New Haven Register.

Effects of the Indian Climate.
Among the 600 men composing the First battalion of the Scottish Borderers (the old Twenty-fifth), which will arrive from Durmah in a week or two, there are only six who went out with the regiment to India in 1875. These are the sergeant-major, a sergeant and four members of the band.—London Tit-Bits.

THOMSON AND HIS RATS.
Was Going to Have Fun Seeing Them Swim, but They Saw Him Swim Instead.
The question is frequently asked whether the name of Thomson pond, a sheet of water in western Maine extending through four towns and lying partly in three counties. Tradition says it was named from the first settler, Joe Thomson. During his sojourn here he was once troubled by rats. He first provided himself with a stout leather bag of the capacity of four bushels. He then placed an empty hoghead in his log hovel, leaving the hoghead open, through which he scooped small quantities of meat scraps and crumbs.
Bag in hand he retired outside to watch proceedings, peering through a small crevice between the logs. Presently he espied an old, gray veteran approaching the hoghead. He takes a peep, then sniffs, looks cautiously about and then enters. He soon emerges from the hoghead and quickly disappears. In a trice he returns, followed by a succession of hundreds, which one by one disappear through the hoghead.
"Now," chuckled Joe, "is my fun," as he skipped calmly through the door and adjusted the open mouth of the bag to the small aperture, at the same time rapping the hoghead with the toe of his boot, which produced a loud, ringing sound. With loud squeals and fierce struggles the frightened rats began to scramble for the bottom of the hoghead, all landing on the floor.
His first thought was to drown them by sinking the bag in the pond, but being in a rather guessemood, as was often the case, he concluded to put the rats to death in the most humane manner, and with his ox goad he had a good time knocking them in the head.
Rowing out several rods from the shore, he raised his high glee at the thought of wreaking vengeance on the "varmints" which had given so much trouble, he without hesitation untied the bag, expecting to see the frightened creatures once again leap into the water, but he was disappointed.
Instead of fleeing or even retreating the rats charged in a body, and with teeth and claws so severely lacerated his face, neck and hands as to cause him to leap from the boat, then swim for the shore, leaving the craft in the possession of his one time victims.—Lewiston Journal.

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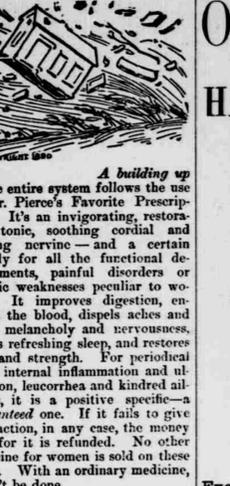
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THE ELKHART CARRIAGE AND HARNESS MFG. CO.
No. 1 Farm Harness \$24.50
No. 41 Wagon \$50

OSAGE PILLS
PURELY VEGETABLE AND PERFECTLY HARMLESS.
Being compounded from numerous herbs and roots, which have been in use among the Osage Indians for years. It is the use of these roots and herbs which renders that generally dreaded event so remarkable safe and easy with them. The use of Osage Pills should begin three weeks before expected confinement. Thousands of Testimonies open for inspection at our offices. Send for Circular. Price, per box, \$2. For sale by DR. P. H. LONGLEY, Springfield, Mo., or sent in plain wrapper, post-paid, on receipt of \$2.00. THE OSAGE MEDICINE CO., WICHITA, KANS.

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Being compounded from numerous herbs and roots, which have been in use among the Osage Indians for years. It is the use of these roots and herbs which renders that generally dreaded event so remarkable safe and easy with them. The use of Osage Pills should begin three weeks before expected confinement. Thousands of Testimonies open for inspection at our offices. Send for Circular. Price, per box, \$2. For sale by DR. P. H. LONGLEY, Springfield, Mo., or sent in plain wrapper, post-paid, on receipt of \$2.00. THE OSAGE MEDICINE CO., WICHITA, KANS.

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Otten's Boot & Shoe Store
HARD TIMES CLEARING SALE.
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Exclusive agent for the Red School House Shoes. Any other merchant at North Platte who claims to be agent for this shoe is a fraud, and does not tell the truth. We are clearing out the REED Ladies' Shoes, a \$5.00 : SHOE : FOR : \$3.00.

Decorate the Piano.
In Small Rooms It Is Now Made a Thing of Beauty and an Artistic Joy.
The magic skill of modern decorators has vanquished the formidable aggressiveness of the parlor piano. Formerly pianos were most obstinately, hopelessly angular objects in a pretty parlor, positively refusing to lend themselves to any scheme of decoration. But even a piano has possibilities, and since the possibilities have been discovered, and realized the piano is the keynote of the whole decorative scheme. Of course in all city parlors an upright piano is used, and instead of being set back against the wall like a child in disgrace, it now turned out into the room almost at right angles, which is decidedly more agreeable to the performer. The back of the instrument is then draped with some beautiful material, hanging like a curtain to the floor. Sometimes a plain piece of Roman sheeting is used, a silken damask or Pompadour velvet, with the main color in harmony with the room. Some shades of color are small pictures or bits of embroidery in one upper corner, around which the drapery is hung gracefully, or clever needlewomen embroider the whole drapery in quaint, odd designs. A set of silk harmonizing with the hanging at the back falls over the top of the piano, and there are candleabra or some light pieces of bric-a-brac that will not rattle when the instrument is in use. Such are the possibilities of a piano as an object of decorative art, but wonderful indeed are its possibilities in another direction.

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